

WEATHER FORECAST.
Generally fair and slightly cooler to-
day; to-morrow probably rain.
Highest temperature yesterday, 71; lowest, 59.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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FRENCH CAPTURE GERMAN FORTIFIED LINES; AUSTRIA'S SURRENDER REPORTED IMMINENT; KAISER'S COUNCIL PREPARES NEW PEACE NOTE

REPUBLICANS START COUNTER OFFENSIVE AGAINST PRESIDENT

Unconditional Surrender
Issue Will Be Pressed by
His Opponents.

WILSON APPEALS AGAIN

Attacks Baird's Suffrage
Stand and Makes Demo-
cratic Antis Uneasy.

McADOO JOINS IN BATTLE

War Waste and Extravagance
Also Play Part in the
Hostilities.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The grand political offensive begun yesterday from the White House under the personal command of the President to get a Democratic Congress that would save him from being embarrassed in his conduct of the war showed no signs of diminishing in energy to-day.

On the other hand there were the rumblings of an approaching Republican counter offensive that is to bring under critical review from one end of the nation to the other the conduct of the war and the President's course in the handling of the German peace offers.

The President having opened the door wide the Republicans feel free not only to resent the interpretation of disloyalty contained in the President's appeal but to subject to a heavy concentrated fire some of the Administration's war policies, with particular attention to what they charge has been the partisan character of the war administration.

Unconditional Surrender Issue.

Only a week remains for the campaign, but in this week the Republicans purpose to unlimber much ammunition. It is the intention of the Republicans to bring at once to the fore the "unconditional surrender" issue upon which they insist the Republican record already stands clear and to make it plain to the country that the Republicans if placed in control of Congress will demand a peace of victory.

They are prepared, however, to give the President ungrudging support on a vigorous war policy.

The President's appeal to his fellow countrymen yesterday to elect a Democratic Congress in which such men as Kitchin and Dent again will command important committees in order that he might not seem to be re-elected in the eyes of Europe continued to-day to be the subject of no end of comment.

Many Democrats Surprised.

Many Democrats appeared to be taken by surprise by the nature of the appeal. Rumors of dissension in the Democratic camp over the wisdom of it were current. While it is known that certain Democratic Senators disagreed with the plan when it was first suggested a week or more ago their counsels, it is understood, never reached the White House.

On the other hand Postmaster-General Burleson and other political advisers of the President are understood to have urged it strongly, particularly after some of the Republican Senators began to attack the President's notes to Germany.

It became evident to-day that, just as was predicted in "The Sun," the President intends to follow up his general appeal of yesterday with other calls addressed to particular groups of voters. The first of these appeals came today in a letter to Charles O'Connor Hennessy, Democratic Senatorial candidate in New Jersey for the short term in which the President expressed his desire to see Senator Baird defeated for reelection. Other appeals are expected to be forthcoming in the Rhode Island and Illinois Senatorial contests and in still others where the election seems close.

Letter to Hennessy.

The President's letter to Mr. Hennessy is perhaps the most interesting development today in the situation. The President based his desire to see Senator Baird defeated solely on the ground of the latter's refusal to vote for suffrage.

Senator Baird's record in the brief time he has been in the upper house, Republicans pointed out to-day, has been

Burleson's Office Also Reconvenes Politics

POSTMASTER-GENERAL BURLESON'S office is sending to every postmaster in Nevada, the following personal letter on the official letterhead of the Postmaster-General:

My Dear Mr. Postmaster, I know the Postmaster-General feels deep interest in the Senatorial race in your State. He has come to know Senator Henderson quite well since his service in the Senate and esteems him highly.

Will you drop me a line as to the outlook for the Senator at your voting box?

As you know, for seventeen years I was the private secretary of the Postmaster-General and am still with him in the Department.

Enclosed please find stamped envelope for your reply. Thanking you in advance for your attention to this request, I am, Yours truly,

RUSKIN MCCARDLE.

G. O. P. TO FIGHT IN MANY STATES

Believe President's Appeal
Will Cost Democrats
Heavily.

REPUBLICANS OPTIMISTIC

Stirred to Activity in Congressional Districts Heretofore
Conceded Opponents.

President Wilson's appeal for a Democratic Congress, Senate and House, had the effect instantly and absolutely of arousing Republicans to fighting energy. Inquiries made by "The Sun" to impartial dispassionate observers demonstrated that whatever other effects the President's partisan statement may have had it awoke Republicans from lethargy. It was like the splash of a whip.

In many districts where there existed an even or a fair chance that the Democratic Representative could be beaten Republicans had not shown the energetic, combative spirit so necessary for the attainment of victory. Probably because of war activities, or more importantly, because they had taken the President's "political adjournment" dictum seriously, they had not peeled down to fighting clothes. But the "appeal" has sent them furiously into the arena. In every district where Republicans have a fighting chance that fight is now being waged intensely. The substance of telegraphed reports to "The Sun" is that the President could not have selected a more effective method of firing Republican ambition and energy.

Trace of Resentment.

There is also here and there more than a trace of public resentment against Federal interference in local affairs—resentment similar to that aroused in Wisconsin when the President obtruded in the interests of Joseph E. Davies and against Irvine L. Lenore. While very many persons, Republicans as well as Democrats, plant themselves squarely on the doctrine that in war time the President of the United States must be supported to the limit, nevertheless the feeling does exist that no worse political precedent could be tolerated than that implied by Federal- Presidential dictation in local elections.

Coincidentally with this view there is observed in the correspondence reports some irritation over a point of view which ignores Republican support of the Administration and support for Democratic candidates that consistently opposed Mr. Wilson's policies and policies of national honor.

So far as can be seen from the reports already received by "The Sun," the President's appeal has been of no benefit to his own party, has been, in fact, a positive hurt in that it has sparked and energized Republican opposition. This state of affairs appears in two districts of Kentucky where the Democratic incumbents, Swager Sherer of the Fifth district and Robert Young Thomas of the Third district, are in desperate case. Mr. Sherer stands for reelection in a district now dominated by the Republicans, where the Republicans have a vigorous, compact organization and where they have an abundance of campaign money.

G. O. P. Gains in Missouri.

In the Fifteenth district of Missouri, it might appear from the report received by "The Sun," that a Republican, I. V. McPherson, has an excellent chance

CONSTITUTION CHANGES MADE WILL BE PLEA

Possible Abdication of Em-
peror Is Debated as Nec-
essary to End the War.

GERMAN PRESS DIVIDED

Solf Tells Reichstag U. S. Pro-
gramme Will Be Accepted
as Peace Basis.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 26.—The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger says that a new note will be sent by Germany to President Wilson as soon as possible. A Crown Council under the presidency of the Emperor, lasting several hours, reached this decision Friday.

The note, it is asserted, will point out the changes which have taken place in the German constitution.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Despatches from countries contiguous to Germany which are relied on at the present time to furnish news of the swiftly changing events in that country say the feeling there has been divided by the last answer of President Wilson in the attempted German armistice and peace negotiations. At the same time discussion in Germany has turned to the possible abdication of Emperor Wilhelm, and the newspapers openly are debating whether this action will be necessary for Germany to obtain peace.

According to the view of one faction in Germany President Wilson will not insist upon the abdication of the Emperor as essential, but will be satisfied with the Democratic development of the German political institutions. The Frankfort Zeitung says the Kaiser is confronted with the greatest difficulties in making the personal decision whether Germany shall surrender or negotiate. The paper expresses the hope that the Emperor will make a "speedy and clever decision."

The split in German feeling is between the Conservative, military and Junker papers on one side and the Liberals on the other. The first combination insists that President Wilson intends to subjugate and annihilate Germany, but the Liberals express appreciation at the Wilson effort toward worldwide pacifism.

Favor Liberal Cause and Peace.

The reactionary elements are struggling desperately for their traditional privileges, but their opponents express confidence that the Liberals in the Reichstag and the Government are sufficiently powerful to master them. The vote of confidence in the Reichstag is regarded as favorable to the Liberal cause and peace.

"As for Alsace-Lorraine, it is at once clear that as these territories were expressly mentioned among President Wilson's fourteen points, we agree to the resolution of these questions by peace negotiations," said Dr. W. S. Solf, German Foreign Secretary, in addressing the Reichstag on Thursday. [In the address referred to President Wilson said that "the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted."

"Moreover, having accepted President Wilson's programme as the basis of the entire peace work," Dr. Solf continued, "we will loyally and in the sense of complete justice and fairness fulfil the programme in all directions and at all points."

Give Help to Refugees.

Dr. Solf said that Spanish Minister Villalobar, representing British and Belgian citizens, and Commissioner Van Bree of the Belgian Relief Organization, visited Tournai, Valenciennes and Denain, October 19, and reported that the German military authorities had done everything in their power to alleviate the condition of fugitives and residents in bombarded towns. Dr. Solf also said it had been reported to him that German authorities had tried to protect the people of those cities against plundering, and that efforts had been made to safeguard food supplies and save art treasures.

Only men of military age had been removed forcibly, Dr. Solf asserted, and even then exceptions had been made in the cases of physicians, clergymen, firemen, policemen and those employed in supplying food.

Referring to questions asked on the previous day, the Foreign Secretary said the Government emphatically repudiated any doubt of its intention honestly to carry out the principles laid down by President Wilson. He added:

"Having in reply to the President taken its stand on his message, the Government is resolved to act accordingly."

With few exceptions the German press

Fear of Germany's Insolvency Starts Bank Runs and Hoarding

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 26.—Public anxiety over the solvency of the German Empire apparently is becoming acute in Germany. The hoarding of money has become so rampant as to cause great inconvenience. There has been a general run on banks to close accounts and the theft of hidden funds is of daily occurrence.

With its staff depleted by the war and grip the German treasury is turning out new currency at top speed, but according to the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin, it melts like snow when the sun shines and the customary backflow into the State coffers has ceased completely. The Reichsbank in the third quarter of the year issued the unprecedented amount of 4,000,000,000 marks in new money, or nearly twice the amount put out in the same period last year. In the first three weeks in October alone the bank issued 1,250,000,000 marks in new money.

The Government has been compelled to make war loan coupons legal tender. It purposes also to issue a simpler form of paper currency and the municipal governments in Berlin and other centres have been authorized to issue temporary token money.

Fears are growing that if the official appeals to refrain from hoarding are not heeded the whole economic structure of Germany may collapse.

343 DROWNED AS SHIP SINKS

Princess Sophia, on Rocks, Goes
Down With All on Board,
Says Report.

263 PASSENGERS PERISH

High Wind Prevents Rescue
From Vessel Southbound
From Alaska.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 26.—The Canadian Pacific steamship Princess Sophia, which went on a rock in the Lynn Canal on Thursday with 268 passengers aboard, foundered last night with her passengers and crew of seventy-five, according to private advices received here to-day. Local Canadian Pacific officials are without confirmation of the report.

The vessel was bound southward from Skagway, situated at the head of the Lynn Canal, an arm of Chatham Strait, extending northward from the Pacific in the vicinity of Juneau, Alaska.

The canal, which is a natural body of water, is 100 miles long and five to ten miles wide.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 26.—A wireless message received here to-night says the United States Lighthouse Tender Cedar has found the body of one woman near the scene of the wreck of the Princess Sophia. The only sign of wreckage is four upturned boats drifting near the rock on which the vessel struck.

SEATTLE, Oct. 26.—Nearly all those aboard the Princess Sophia, it is believed here, were Alaskians, who boarded the steamship at Skagway after coming up the Yukon River from the interior of the northern Territory. They left the river at White Horse, and went by train to Skagway.

The Sophia struck at 3 o'clock Thursday morning. It was at first thought she would float on the high tide in the afternoon. Efforts in that direction evidently failed and the vessel remained fast.

The Government Lighthouse tender and a number of small craft stood by. Yesterday Capt. Locke, master of the steamship, notified the Canadian Pacific's Vancouver office that the wind made it impossible to transfer any one from the stranded ship to the boats standing by. He expressed no fear for their safety, however.

The vessel was in the path of the wind, which often sweeps down the Lynn Canal with hurricane force. Thursday afternoon a fresh northerly breeze sprang up, causing the ship to ground badly, making it almost impossible to launch the lifeboats from several steamships which had hurried in answer to the Sophia's S. O. S. call.

Wednesday the heavily loaded Sophia left Skagway for Vancouver and Victoria. Not many hours out she ran into one of the fiercest snowstorms of the year. Early Thursday in the dark and storm she ran hard aground on the Vanderbilt reef. Distress calls were sent out and Government boats and small craft went to her assistance.

When daylight came it was found the boat was resting easy and the weather calm, and it was decided not to remove the passengers. Word was sent to Vancouver and the Canadian Pacific Railway steamer Princess Alice were sent to the scene to-morrow.

The storm sprang up yesterday and the winds whipped down the long, narrow Lynn Canal with hurricane force. The Sophia, in the path of the gale, was pounded against the rocks.

On account of the danger of stranding the nearby ships did not dare so near her. Lifeboats were launched, although the shore was not many yards away. Last night the gale increased in fury and lifted the steamer up, dragged her across the reef and sent her to the bottom.

The only definite word from the north regarding the wreck came to-day when the following message from the United States wireless station at Juneau: "Princess Sophia driven across reef last night. No survivors. Seventy-five in crew, 263 passengers. Everything possible was done. Terrible weather prevailed."

ITALIANS TAKE 2,000 IN A DAY

Monte Pertica, Northwest of
Monte Grappa, Carried by
Pesaro Brigade.

ALBANIANS ATTACK FOE

Airplanes Bomb and Disperse
Columns of Austrian
Troops.

ROME, Oct. 26.—In the successful assault against the Austrian defenses along the Piave and west of that river, Italian troops have captured more than 2,000 prisoners in the last twenty-four hours, the War Office announced to-day. Heavy fighting continued all day Friday in the Monte Grappa region, but the Italian Fourth Army maintained its positions and extended them at some points. The strong position of Monte Pertica, northwest of Monte Grappa, was carried by the Pesaro brigade and other detachments. The official statement reads:

In the region northwest of the Monte Grappa massif fighting, begun at dawn, continued the whole day yesterday on the terrain carried by us on the preceding day. The struggle was fierce and with varying fortune, but finally the stubbornness of the Fourth Army overcame the desperate attacks of the enemy and our positions were maintained and extended at some points.

The Austro brigade with remarkable elan took Monte Valderon, to the northwest of Monte Spionkova. Airplanes bombed and dispersed columns of troops and transports in the Aungana Valley, the Clamon Valley and the Arco Basin.

In the last twenty-four hours 47 officers and 2,002 of other ranks have been captured. The Pesaro brigade and the Light Infantry and Twenty-third Assault detachments carried out the difficult conquest of Monte Pertica, which had been fortificationally fortified by the enemy.

Albanian advance guards are in contact with the enemy on the lower Mabilia. Albanian lands have hoisted our flag and taken up arms for Italy against the retreating Austrians and are inflicting considerable losses on them.

ITALIAN CAVALRY AT BULGAR BORDER

Serbs Occupy Kralievo and
Cross Tarnitsa.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Italian cavalry has reached the Bulgarian border near Kralievo, fifty miles southwest of Sofia, the Bulgarian capital, according to reports reaching here to-day.

Kralievo, sixty miles east northeast of Nish, has been occupied by the Serbian troops, says a Serbian official statement received Friday. In the same region the Serbians have crossed the Tarnitsa River.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE ALLIED ARMIES ON THE SERBIAN FRONT, VIA SALONICA, OCT. 21. (Delayed).—With the capture of Nish and the retreating Austrians and Serbians, the Italian cavalry has been able to establish short communications from the Serbian front to the sea.

The enemy, in addition to showing his intention of evacuating Serbia as quickly as possible, apparently desires to give evidence of a more conciliatory spirit. At an important gold mine near Zaytcher, which was abandoned last week, the machinery has been found intact. It was in charge of an Austrian superintendent, who was left behind with instructions to turn over the mine to the Serbians.

Sailors Quit Henderson's Ship.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Arthur Henderson, the British Labor leader, and Camille Huysmans, the Belgian Socialist leader, went to Folkestone yesterday to build a boat for France to attend a meeting of the Inter-Allied Labor Socialists committee. The sailors refused to sail with them, asserting that the two were working with German money.

When Mr. Henderson and his party decided to return they hailed a taxicab, but the driver would not carry them back to the station and they were forced to carry their own luggage.

DUAL MONARCHY AND TURKEY ARE NEAR COLLAPSE

Austria-Hungary Believed
to Be Preparing to Raise
White Flag.

DEMobilIZATION REPORT

Ottoman Government Said to
Have Offered to Capitulate
—Action in Switzerland.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

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PARIS, Oct. 26.—The correspondent of Le Journal in Zurich telegraphs that the situation in Austria-Hungary is such that capitulation, followed by complete submission to the Allies, may be expected at any moment.

The correspondent quotes the Frankfort Gazette to the effect that preparations for the departure of Emperor Karl from Hungary pre-empt the act of abdication which it is believed will be soon. The Emperor, the correspondent says, is not expected to return to Vienna once he leaves the capital.

Describing conditions in Hungary the correspondent says that anarchy is the only word adequate for the situation. No account is taken any longer of what is thought in Berlin of the movement for a separate peace, which occupies the forefront in the press, with calls for direct negotiations with the Allies.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Austria-Hungary is slowly but surely crumbling under the war strain and will cease to be a military factor before many more days, according to advices reaching here.

There is unanimity of opinion here both in diplomatic circles and in quarters close to the Administration regarding the impending collapse of Austria, and definite reliable reports from neutral countries indicate that the breakup of the Dual Monarchy is coming even faster than suspected. As yet there is no confirmation of the reports that the Austro-Hungarian army is preparing to demobilize.

But the report from Copenhagen that preparations are being made for the demobilization caused little surprise even though officials do not expect action to come at once.

Surrender Is Expected.

The general belief is that the Austro-Hungarian Government is preparing to surrender and throw itself on the mercy of the Entente Governments and the United States without further efforts to keep up so-called peace negotiations.

Officials said to-day they expected to see Turkey run up the white flag of surrender through an appeal to the British and French commanders on the field, expecting to get approximately the same terms that were given Bulgaria.

It is understood here that Senator Lodge (Mass.) and other Republican leaders fully expect to see Austria-Hungary collapse, and believe that one reason for this is the fact that President Wilson snuffed out all hope of negotiations in his dealings with the Austro-Hungarian Government and thereby deprived the Hapsburgs of the opportunity of instilling hopes into the people on the ground that negotiations for peace had been opened with President Wilson.

Contrasting the attitude which the United States has assumed toward Austria with that toward Germany these ob-

Continued on Third Page.

Troops Naively Ask for Holiday Smokes

THE boys who have been over there a year remember how delighted they were to get "brightened" Christmas and New Year's. They confidently expect the fund to repeat the gift this year, apparently forgetful that where there were a few thousand men last year, now there are millions. THE SUN Tobacco Fund will not stagger under the task unless its donors do. How about it?

Before you answer read some soldiers' post cards on page 1, Section 6, and then the fund will disown you if you give anybody a present but a soldier, and him anything but the thing he wants.

WARNING! THE SUN TOBACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

Prussian Upper House Votes Suffrage Reform

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 26.—The Prussian Upper House has passed en bloc the three electoral bills as amended by special committee, according to a Berlin despatch. The reactionaries did not vote.

Berlin advices early in October said that the Prussian Upper House had rejected the motion to introduce suffrage based on vocations and had passed an equal direct suffrage measure in accordance with the Government bill, with the addition of an extra vote for persons more than fifty years of age.

The House thus modified article 3 of the electoral reform bill, which caused the rejection of the measure by the Lower House. This article provided for one vote for each man in Prussia and did away with plural voting.

FOCH HAS WON 7,000 SQ. MILES

Allies Hold 5 Times as Much
Ground in Belgium as
Before Offensive.

MARCH DISCUSSES GAINS

Pershing Orders Home Five
Generals, Who Will Get Im-
portant Work Here.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—More than 7,000 square miles of territory have been wrested from the enemy by the allied and American forces since Marshal Foch launched his counter offensive on July 18. This was revealed to-day by Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, in his interview with newspapermen.

More than 400 square miles had been gained during the last week, Gen. March said. The area in Belgium occupied by the Allies has been increased to 1,300 square miles, five times as much ground as the Allies held on July 18.

Gen. March described the news from all fronts as excellent. The Italians during the first two days of their drive on the Asiago Plateau between the Piave and the Brenta captured more than 2,000 prisoners.

The American Sector.

With reference to the campaign the Americans are conducting between the Argonne and the Meuse, Gen. March said the enemy had concentrated large forces to safeguard the vital lines of communication threatened by Gen. Pershing's forces. The Seventy-seventh Division, made up of New York troops, is fighting in this area.

An announcement was made that Major-General B. Duncan, who was in command of the Seventy-seventh Division when it first went into the line, had returned to duty after several months in a hospital in France. Five American Generals, all with fine records, have been ordered to return to the United States by Gen. Pershing. These are: Major-General Omar Bundy, commander of the Fifth Army Corps; Major-General Clarence R. Edwards, commander of the Twenty-sixth New England Division; Major-General John E. McMahon, commanding the Fifth Regular Army Division; Major-General George H. Cameron, formerly commander of the Fourth Army Division and later corps commander; and Major-General Beaumont B. Buck, formerly commanding the Second Brigade of Infantry and later Divisional Commander.

The officers will be assigned to important duty in the United States, where their experience will prove invaluable in training troops. Major-General Bundy will take charge of Camp Pike, Major-General Edwards of Camp Lee and Major-General McMahon of a large field artillery camp.

Advance in Flanders.

"After I talked to you last Saturday," Gen. March said, "the Allies advanced rapidly eastward across the plains of Flanders to the line of the canal which runs from Ede on the Dutch frontier to Deynse on the Ley, where the enemy had stopped his retreat and had organized his resistance. By this advance the area in Belgium occupied by the Allies has been increased to 1,300 square miles, five times as much as the Allies held on July 18."

"South of the Belgian frontier, in French Flanders and Artois, the enemy withdrew quickly from Lille and Douai twenty miles to the line of the Escaut River, through Tournai and Valenciennes. This retreat released all of the coal fields in northern France except a small tract about five miles square that lies east of the Escaut."

"The enemy's attempt to stand behind the Selle River, between the Escaut and Le Cateau, was frustrated by the British, Thursday and Friday across that organized defense line on a fifteen mile front and advanced five miles in three days to Le Quenoy and the railway south of Valenciennes."

In Hardest Battle of Year Guillaumat Plunges For- ward Two Miles.

ENEMY'S LOSS IS 50,000

British Reach Outskirts of
Valenciennes and Its
Fall Is Near.

THEY GAIN ON SCHELDT

German Positions Nearly
Broken and Retreat to
Meuse Inevitable.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The French at-
tack in the Oise-Serre region has de-
veloped into a great battle, in which
the Germans are offering the most
desperate resistance encountered this
year in the effort to stop the advance,
but so far these efforts have not been
successful.

In fact, the French, who have been
progressing very slowly for several
weeks in this region because of the
enormous difficulties of the terrain
and the hard fighting of the Germans,
increased their momentum and scored
an advance of two miles in places on
a front of more than four miles be-
tween Sissonne and Chateau Porcien,
taking some of the powerful positions
that the Germans have been fortify-
ing since last year and 2,300 prisoners.

Four Days' Losses 50,000.

A little further advance by the
French on this line will enable them
to flank the German line from Rethel
along the Aisne to Vouziers, to the
east of which they already are
menaced seriously by the American
advance. The desperate nature of
the German resistance here and on
the British sector a little further to
the north is indicated by an estimate
in Paris to-day that in the last four
days the German casualties have
reached a total of 50,000, including
15,000 prisoners. This week 400
square miles in France and Belgium
have been freed from the Germans.

The fighting in the north is pro-
gressing slowly but satisfactorily.
South of Valenciennes the British
have taken the villages of Arthes and
Famars and have progressed along
the east bank of the Scheldt as far as
the outskirts of Valenciennes. To-
night they took Avelghem, southeast
of Cambrai. To-day they took an ad-
ditional 1,000 prisoners.

Mount Carmel Hill Taken.

Earlier in the day they drove into
the borders of Mormal Forest, one of
the natural strongholds of this region,
capturing Mount Carmel Hill and
Englefontaine. Patrols, crossing the
Valenciennes-Le Quenoy Railroad,
have pushed on to the north. North
of Valenciennes the British advance
continues toward Tournai and the
villages of Odomez and Maulde have
been captured.

A despatch from the front late to-
night says heavy enemy counter at-
tacks on the British right in the vicin-
ity of Mount Carmel have forced a
slight withdrawal by the British.

"There are really four great battles
in progress on the front in France,
the second German line is gone, its
center invested. It is the object of
direct assaults and local flanking move-
ments which soon will smash it," the
paper continues.

"The operations of Gen. Debeney's
army north of Guise and those of Gen.
Mangin in the direction of Marie con-
stitute an increasing danger. The Escaut
line may be considered as lost, the
Sambre line will be taken shortly. We
can foresee that the enemy will retreat
to the Meuse."

The Meuse says that all information
tends to show that the Germans cannot
long resist the allied offensive. "The
German army has no materials, lacks
munitions, has not sufficient reserves to
continue a long battle and has no tanks
with which to attack. The spirit in the
enemy ranks is at a low level, while the
spirit at the front is high. This has been
proved by army orders which have fallen
into our hands. We would be false to
our ideals if we failed to take advantage
of the situation."

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